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mated population, 2,000. Number of cases and deaths from yellow fever during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from small-pox during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from typhus fever during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from cholera during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from plague during the week, none; number of deaths from other causes during the week, none. Prevailing disease, malarial fever. General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, very good.

Bill of health was issued to the following vessel: October 23, steamship *S. Oteri*; crew, 34; passengers from this port, 11; passengers in transit, none; pieces of baggage disinfected, 9.

Respectfully,

SAMUEL HARRIS BACKUS,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

ITALY.

Reports from Naples—Inspection at Palermo—Plague under control.

NAPLES, ITALY, *October 21, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that for the week ended October 19, 1901, the following ships were inspected at Naples:

October 14, the steamship *Sicilia*, of the Hamburg-American Line, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 502 steerage passengers. Seven hundred and sixty seven pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam.

October 19, the steamship *Perugia*, of the Anchor Line, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 338 steerage passengers. Nine hundred and twenty-five pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam.

Inspection at Palermo.

At Palermo for the week ended October 19, 1901, the following ship was inspected:

October 13, the steamship *Massilia* of the Fabre Line, bound with passengers and cargo for New Orleans. There were inspected and passed 652 steerage passengers and 120 pieces of large and 900 pieces of small baggage. Two hundred pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam.

Plague at Naples.

During the week ended October 19, 1901, there were no cases of plague reported at Naples. At midnight, October 15 and October 16, the royal sanitary authorities issued a proclamation that ten days had elapsed since the last case of plague was removed to the isolation station at the island of Nisida, and that the port of Naples was free from plague. I telegraphed you to this effect October 16. No case has been reported since that time. All localities where cases occurred were at once rigorously disinfected. The Tartarone flour mill, where a case occurred from handling infected grain from the Punto Franco, is again in operation, disinfection having been satisfactorily terminated.

The extensive measures of disinfection at the Punto Franco, the Government bonded warehouses that were first infected, are still in progress. In accordance with rules established for the treatment of the warehouses

and goods stored therein, the grain is to be disinfected by being mixed with milk of lime and afterwards to be used for seed grain. The oil, wine, and other liquids are to be disinfected by immersing the containers in milk of lime. The hides are to be immersed in a one-tenth per cent solution of corrosive sublimate. The cotton is to be burned. The disposition of the coffee, filberts, and salted codfish has not yet been decided upon. The workers who are handling these infected materials receive double pay and have an insurance placed on their lives at public expense. Regarding the indemnity for the owners of the immense quantities of valuable goods in the infected warehouses, there is still an open question, which however is interesting from a legal and public sanitary point of view. It is stated that the Government is not only without obligation to reimburse the owners of the merchandise, but that it would be within public rights to order the owner of the goods to proceed at their own expense with the disinfection under official inspection.

Smallpox in Naples.

During the week ended October 19, 1901, there were officially reported at Naples 31 cases of smallpox and 1 death.

Smallpox in London, England.

October 16, 1901, it was reported that there were 181 cases of smallpox on the hospital ships and at the south wharf shelters of the metropolitan asylums board. This, it is said, is the largest number of cases under treatment since the outbreak began.

Respectfully,

J. M. EAGER,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

NAPLES, ITALY, *October 28, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that for the week ended October 26, 1901, the following ships were inspected at Naples:

October 20, the steamship *Gallia*, of the Fabre Line, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 557 steerage passengers. Seven hundred and eighty pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam.

October 23, the steamship *Liguria*, of the Italian General Navigation Company, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 1,230 steerage passengers. One thousand six hundred and ten pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam.

October 24, the steamship *Trave*, of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 590 steerage passengers. Eight hundred and sixty-five pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam.

[The usual sealed letter with certificate of treatment at this port was given the captain for the quarantine officer at New York.]

Plague at Naples.

No new cases of plague have appeared at Naples since the last report. In accordance with your instructions by telegraph, the special measures taken regarding vessels, cargoes, crews, and passengers will be continued until November 5.

I have learned that unfounded reports of 2 cases of plague at Rome have been telegraphed abroad. The disease has not appeared at Rome.

Plague at Constantinople.

According to newspaper reports from Constantinople, 4 cases of bubonic plague, 1 of which ended fatally, were reported October 17, in the Galata quarter.

Plague at Smyrna.

At Smyrna, October 17, a seaman from the steamship *Equateur* of the Messageries Maritimes was taken to the French hospital suffering from plague.

Plague in South Africa.

The governor of Cape Colony has made the following report to the British colonial office:

"Plague report for the week ended October 12. Cases of plague in Cape Peninsula, none; Port Elizabeth, 1 colored, 1 Chinaman, 1 native. Deaths from plague, Cape Peninsula, none; Port Elizabeth, 1 European. Area unchanged. Naval and military cases of plague, none."

Plague in Egypt.

October 21, the number of cases of plague existing in Egypt was 5, namely, 2 Europeans at Alexandria, and 1 European and 2 natives at Mit Gamr. Since the beginning of the outbreak, April 7, 1901, there have been throughout Egypt 182 cases, of which 88 have died.

Plague at Mauritius.

A marked increase in the number of cases and deaths at Mauritius is reported as having taken place.

Smallpox at Naples.

During the week ended October 26, there were 45 cases of smallpox at Naples and 3 deaths.

Smallpox in Southern Italy.

Smallpox has disappeared from all the provinces of southern Italy except the provinces of Messina and Girgenti, in Sicily, and the province of Campagna, in which Naples is situated.

Respectfully,

J. M. EAGER,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

JAMAICA.

Port Antonio quarantine against Philadelphia on account of smallpox.

PORT ANTONIO, JAMAICA, *October 29, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to report for the Department's information that vessels arriving at this port from Philadelphia are being placed under quarantine for periods to complete fourteen days from the date of departure from that city, consequent on the British consul at that place issuing bills of health which read, "Several cases of smallpox exist in this city."

For the above reason 4 vessels have been quarantined since the 23d instant, among which is the American steamship *Admiral Sampson*. The latter, however, was permitted to load her cargo while under quarantine restrictions, and, therefore, had to be docked, but no shore com-